

The Intelligencer.

The House of Delegates seems determined not to pass a usury bill at any time this session, but to leave the law as it now stands. They yesterday rejected Mr. Pritchard's second bill, which result will most likely end further agitation on the subject for the present. Cheap money is a good idea in any State in the Union, but along with it we should have cheap labor and cheap living. All sorts of cheapness should prevail together. The merchant and manufacturer say that they cannot sell as cheap as they used to because taxes are higher, rents are higher and living generally is higher. Producers and laborers in every department of trade say the same thing. How then can we expect to get money at old fashioned rates?

In saying this we do not say that some set of a usury bill not exist. We fight whether perfect free trade in money is for the greatest good of the greatest number. But certainly the price of money should equal the general enhancement of prices in everything else. It is most unreasonable to demand that the price of money alone shall be kept down to the old standard.

We are aware that severe penalties do not prevent men from loaning money at exorbitant rates of interest. Nowhere in the United States does money lend at such frightful rates of interest, as occasionally in New York. Every now and then it commands there as high as an eighth or even a quarter of one per cent per day. And yet New York is a very stringent law limiting money to 7 per cent interest. Capitalists will take big risks for the sake of big interest. And it is foolish indeed that they mistake their man and find themselves in the meshes of the law. Public opinion brands a man dishonorable who pleads usury, just as it does the man who pleads the statute of limitations. Such a man cannot borrow money a second time. People are afraid he will find some way to evade even legal interest.

All this, however, does not prove that a limit should not be set somewhere to rates for money. There is nothing truer than that the borrower is always servant to the lender, and nothing better established than that "the unrestrained power of money is next to the power of life and death." The civilized world has agreed in throwing a protection around the necessities of the borrowing class. The tendency, however, has been to relax this protection. And the reason is that in most countries legitimate borrowers are seldom necessitated to pay exorbitant rates for money. All over the world it is the improvident, the indolent, the dissolute, those whose habits destroy their credit, who feed the coffers of extortioners. The sober, industrious and economical classes are not their victims except in rare instances. This is true everywhere, even in West Virginia.

Legitimate borrowers are really a minority of those who borrow. The majority are those who either borrow beyond their means or borrow for illegitimate objects. Plenty of men in the interior of West Virginia borrow money at heavy rates of interest to buy cattle with on speculation. They pass in the community for legitimate borrowers, when in reality they are not. Plenty of farmers live beyond their means, especially in the way of building, and are compelled to borrow. They too pass for legitimate borrowers, but they are not. Very many of these are of the number who demand very low rates for money. They have overvalued, overbuilt, or overlived in some way, and want the capital of their neighbors to come in and relieve them. This is the secret history of a vast amount of inability to pay throughout the whole country.

The Hon. Henry G. Davis has two stumbling blocks in his way as a candidate for re-election to his present position of U. S. Senator. One is his vote on the 26th day of February 1865 for the West Virginia House of Delegates for the registration law—the law that is so obnoxious to Mr. Woodell, of Pocahontas—and the second, is the fact of his having pocketed the "salary grab" as a member of the 12th Congress.

He is now at work trying to atone for these two mistakes. He has become an industrious moral reformer in Congress. He is after Secretary Bristow to know why he does not publish a list of debtors and defaulters to the government, such as the law calls for. This list is not supposed to include the names of those who took the back pay. Some people suppose that they are debtors to the government, but evidently the Hon. Henry does not think so, or else he would disgorge.

As for his registration record, he no doubt expects to wipe that out by getting a handsome appropriation for the Kanawha river improvement, which will make him all right with the Democratic brethren of Confederate antecedents in the Third District. And now if he can only take a hundred thousand or two for the Monongahela slack water he will be all right with the same class of brethren in the Second District. Mr. Faulkner's apparent intention in his recent letter that he could have done more for the cause of such improvements in West Virginia than the Hon. Henry has done, will no doubt stir him up to tremendous efforts during this session. Indeed that was rather an impudent suggestion on the part of Mr. Faulkner, for he has stirred up the Charleston Courier on Senator Henry's behalf, and will no doubt still more stir up the honorable gentleman on his own behalf.

OUR WELLSBURG LETTER.

WELLSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 15, 1875.
Editors of the Intelligencer:
County court was in session Wednesday and Tuesday of this week. The most important business done, that we are as present aware of, was ordering that the bridge over the mouth of Buffalo creek, which is an unsafe condition, be closed against travel, and notice given the public that they will hereafter use said bridge at their own risk. And there the matter rests until the February term. In the meantime the coal company and others, south of Buffalo, can enter the ancient corporation of Wellsburg by the most accessible route, all of which is a piece of slow-goism, not compatible with the age in which we live, move and have our being. We do not exactly blame the honorable court, as they have not the legal power to do anything at this time, but something ought to be done now to obviate this obstruction to travel.

An accident at the Rabbit Hill coal works yesterday, came very near resulting in the death of an employee, Mr. O. F. Crawford. The machinery at the top of the incline was so badly out of order, that the cars descended with lightning speed. Mr. C. was in one of the chutes at the foot of the incline, attending to matters connected with his duties, at the time, and the first warning he had, of his danger was the knocking off of his hat by the passing car. Fortunately he escaped unhurt.

Mrs. McMillen, wife of A. J. McMillen, toll-keeper on the Wellsburg and Washington turnpike, was taken suddenly ill on Saturday last and died on Monday. She leaves a husband and four small children to mourn her loss.

The Waddle property, purchased by Mr. W. H. Tarr, consideration \$2,500, in exchange for Kansas lands was sold five or six years ago for \$5,000.

The juvenile portion of the community are now busily engaged examining the shop windows, making their selections for Christmas.

The Sunday schools will give their usual sack of candy Christmas night. No other entertainment in connection there with announced.

G. B. C.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER
CONGRESS.
HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, December 15.
Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution, which he read the previous question on its adoption:
"WHEREAS, The country is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor; and whereas, both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; and whereas, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 1869, which was followed by the act of January, 1875, providing for a resumption of specie payments, and that the act of January, 1875, therefore, Resolved, That prompt legislative measures should be taken to render such act of January, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Hale—On that motion I call for yeas and nays.

Mr. Wood—I ask the Chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it would necessarily be considered by the committee. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker—The Chair does not regard that as a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Hale—In other words the gentleman from New York wishes to put the question on the table.

Mr. Wood—I do not want to put it off, I am as ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty, vague declaration. [Laughter on Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by the Committee. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 75, nays 145. Several Republicans voted no, among them Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE POSTAGE LAW.
A bill was introduced by Mr. Starkweather to amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class, providing that from the first of January, 1876, postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Hale suggested that the bill be first considered by the committee.

Mr. Starkweather remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people.

A running debate on the bill occurred between Messrs. Randall and Starkweather, after which, on motion of the former, it was referred to the Committee on Postoffice.

AGAINST RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.
The House has adopted by a vote of 218 to 33, a resolution, offered by Mr. Holman, pledging the House against railroad and other subsidies, in money, lands or endowment.

MR. RANDALL WANTS A JOYOUS HOLIDAY.
Mr. Randall introduced a resolution removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the act of the fourth of March, 1869, of an amendment to the Constitution, and relieving every person therefrom; also providing that all such persons, when elected or appointed to any office under the United States, shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Blaine expressed the opinion that no opposition would be made to the bill on the Republican side of the House, but said that some members desired to submit certain observations in regard to it. He therefore asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the general principles of legislation, to allow a bill of this magnitude to be referred, assuring him that no factions opposition would be made to having a fair vote upon it.

Mr. Garfield suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which would be the cause of misunderstanding. Mr. Randall disclaimed any desire to act with any undue haste in the matter. The House at the last session had unanimously passed a similar bill on the motion of Mr. Maynard. He did not suppose that on account of the political condition of the country, the House would be so much opposed to it as it was now. He suggested that it be referred to the committee for to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine suggested that it be postponed until the holidays. He said that he was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—I want the holidays to be real and sincere and I want every man to feel at that time that he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

Mr. Blaine—I would dislike to do anything that would deprive the gentleman of the most joyous holiday he has had since he has been with all these gentlemen under disabilities.

Mr. Randall—I have enjoyed them myself, but some men have been deprived of such enjoyment, and I want this holiday to be a real and sincere one.

Mr. Blaine—I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—The bill was a special order for next Tuesday.

By Cochran, donating four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls to the Ladies' Monument Association of Allegheny county, Pa., passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that a policy of finance shall be pursued which, without unnecessary check to business, will ultimately equalize the purchasing power of gold and paper dollars. He remarked that the resolution embodied in substance the principles put forth in the last Republican platform of Ohio. He moved its adoption.

Mr. Holman moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was so referred.

Mr. Holman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House in the present condition of this financial affairs of the Government, no

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER
CONGRESS.
HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, December 15.
Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution, which he read the previous question on its adoption:
"WHEREAS, The country is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor; and whereas, both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; and whereas, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 1869, which was followed by the act of January, 1875, providing for a resumption of specie payments, and that the act of January, 1875, therefore, Resolved, That prompt legislative measures should be taken to render such act of January, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Hale—On that motion I call for yeas and nays.

Mr. Wood—I ask the Chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it would necessarily be considered by the committee. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker—The Chair does not regard that as a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Hale—In other words the gentleman from New York wishes to put the question on the table.

Mr. Wood—I do not want to put it off, I am as ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty, vague declaration. [Laughter on Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by the Committee. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 75, nays 145. Several Republicans voted no, among them Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE POSTAGE LAW.
A bill was introduced by Mr. Starkweather to amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class, providing that from the first of January, 1876, postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Hale suggested that the bill be first considered by the committee.

Mr. Starkweather remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people.

A running debate on the bill occurred between Messrs. Randall and Starkweather, after which, on motion of the former, it was referred to the Committee on Postoffice.

AGAINST RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.
The House has adopted by a vote of 218 to 33, a resolution, offered by Mr. Holman, pledging the House against railroad and other subsidies, in money, lands or endowment.

MR. RANDALL WANTS A JOYOUS HOLIDAY.
Mr. Randall introduced a resolution removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the act of the fourth of March, 1869, of an amendment to the Constitution, and relieving every person therefrom; also providing that all such persons, when elected or appointed to any office under the United States, shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Blaine expressed the opinion that no opposition would be made to the bill on the Republican side of the House, but said that some members desired to submit certain observations in regard to it. He therefore asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the general principles of legislation, to allow a bill of this magnitude to be referred, assuring him that no factions opposition would be made to having a fair vote upon it.

Mr. Garfield suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which would be the cause of misunderstanding. Mr. Randall disclaimed any desire to act with any undue haste in the matter. The House at the last session had unanimously passed a similar bill on the motion of Mr. Maynard. He did not suppose that on account of the political condition of the country, the House would be so much opposed to it as it was now. He suggested that it be referred to the committee for to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine suggested that it be postponed until the holidays. He said that he was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—I want the holidays to be real and sincere and I want every man to feel at that time that he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

Mr. Blaine—I would dislike to do anything that would deprive the gentleman of the most joyous holiday he has had since he has been with all these gentlemen under disabilities.

Mr. Randall—I have enjoyed them myself, but some men have been deprived of such enjoyment, and I want this holiday to be a real and sincere one.

Mr. Blaine—I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—The bill was a special order for next Tuesday.

By Cochran, donating four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls to the Ladies' Monument Association of Allegheny county, Pa., passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that a policy of finance shall be pursued which, without unnecessary check to business, will ultimately equalize the purchasing power of gold and paper dollars. He remarked that the resolution embodied in substance the principles put forth in the last Republican platform of Ohio. He moved its adoption.

Mr. Holman moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was so referred.

Mr. Holman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House in the present condition of this financial affairs of the Government, no

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER
CONGRESS.
HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, December 15.
Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution, which he read the previous question on its adoption:
"WHEREAS, The country is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor; and whereas, both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; and whereas, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 1869, which was followed by the act of January, 1875, providing for a resumption of specie payments, and that the act of January, 1875, therefore, Resolved, That prompt legislative measures should be taken to render such act of January, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Hale—On that motion I call for yeas and nays.

Mr. Wood—I ask the Chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it would necessarily be considered by the committee. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker—The Chair does not regard that as a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Hale—In other words the gentleman from New York wishes to put the question on the table.

Mr. Wood—I do not want to put it off, I am as ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty, vague declaration. [Laughter on Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by the Committee. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 75, nays 145. Several Republicans voted no, among them Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE POSTAGE LAW.
A bill was introduced by Mr. Starkweather to amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class, providing that from the first of January, 1876, postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Hale suggested that the bill be first considered by the committee.

Mr. Starkweather remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people.

A running debate on the bill occurred between Messrs. Randall and Starkweather, after which, on motion of the former, it was referred to the Committee on Postoffice.

AGAINST RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.
The House has adopted by a vote of 218 to 33, a resolution, offered by Mr. Holman, pledging the House against railroad and other subsidies, in money, lands or endowment.

MR. RANDALL WANTS A JOYOUS HOLIDAY.
Mr. Randall introduced a resolution removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the act of the fourth of March, 1869, of an amendment to the Constitution, and relieving every person therefrom; also providing that all such persons, when elected or appointed to any office under the United States, shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Blaine expressed the opinion that no opposition would be made to the bill on the Republican side of the House, but said that some members desired to submit certain observations in regard to it. He therefore asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the general principles of legislation, to allow a bill of this magnitude to be referred, assuring him that no factions opposition would be made to having a fair vote upon it.

Mr. Garfield suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which would be the cause of misunderstanding. Mr. Randall disclaimed any desire to act with any undue haste in the matter. The House at the last session had unanimously passed a similar bill on the motion of Mr. Maynard. He did not suppose that on account of the political condition of the country, the House would be so much opposed to it as it was now. He suggested that it be referred to the committee for to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine suggested that it be postponed until the holidays. He said that he was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—I want the holidays to be real and sincere and I want every man to feel at that time that he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

Mr. Blaine—I would dislike to do anything that would deprive the gentleman of the most joyous holiday he has had since he has been with all these gentlemen under disabilities.

Mr. Randall—I have enjoyed them myself, but some men have been deprived of such enjoyment, and I want this holiday to be a real and sincere one.

Mr. Blaine—I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—The bill was a special order for next Tuesday.

By Cochran, donating four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls to the Ladies' Monument Association of Allegheny county, Pa., passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that a policy of finance shall be pursued which, without unnecessary check to business, will ultimately equalize the purchasing power of gold and paper dollars. He remarked that the resolution embodied in substance the principles put forth in the last Republican platform of Ohio. He moved its adoption.

Mr. Holman moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was so referred.

Mr. Holman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House in the present condition of this financial affairs of the Government, no

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER
CONGRESS.
HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, December 15.
Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution, which he read the previous question on its adoption:
"WHEREAS, The country is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor; and whereas, both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; and whereas, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 1869, which was followed by the act of January, 1875, providing for a resumption of specie payments, and that the act of January, 1875, therefore, Resolved, That prompt legislative measures should be taken to render such act of January, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Hale—On that motion I call for yeas and nays.

Mr. Wood—I ask the Chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it would necessarily be considered by the committee. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker—The Chair does not regard that as a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Hale—In other words the gentleman from New York wishes to put the question on the table.

Mr. Wood—I do not want to put it off, I am as ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty, vague declaration. [Laughter on Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by the Committee. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 75, nays 145. Several Republicans voted no, among them Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE POSTAGE LAW.
A bill was introduced by Mr. Starkweather to amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class, providing that from the first of January, 1876, postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Hale suggested that the bill be first considered by the committee.

Mr. Starkweather remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people.

A running debate on the bill occurred between Messrs. Randall and Starkweather, after which, on motion of the former, it was referred to the Committee on Postoffice.

AGAINST RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.
The House has adopted by a vote of 218 to 33, a resolution, offered by Mr. Holman, pledging the House against railroad and other subsidies, in money, lands or endowment.

MR. RANDALL WANTS A JOYOUS HOLIDAY.
Mr. Randall introduced a resolution removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the act of the fourth of March, 1869, of an amendment to the Constitution, and relieving every person therefrom; also providing that all such persons, when elected or appointed to any office under the United States, shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Blaine expressed the opinion that no opposition would be made to the bill on the Republican side of the House, but said that some members desired to submit certain observations in regard to it. He therefore asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the general principles of legislation, to allow a bill of this magnitude to be referred, assuring him that no factions opposition would be made to having a fair vote upon it.

Mr. Garfield suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which would be the cause of misunderstanding. Mr. Randall disclaimed any desire to act with any undue haste in the matter. The House at the last session had unanimously passed a similar bill on the motion of Mr. Maynard. He did not suppose that on account of the political condition of the country, the House would be so much opposed to it as it was now. He suggested that it be referred to the committee for to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine suggested that it be postponed until the holidays. He said that he was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—I want the holidays to be real and sincere and I want every man to feel at that time that he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

Mr. Blaine—I would dislike to do anything that would deprive the gentleman of the most joyous holiday he has had since he has been with all these gentlemen under disabilities.

Mr. Randall—I have enjoyed them myself, but some men have been deprived of such enjoyment, and I want this holiday to be a real and sincere one.

Mr. Blaine—I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—The bill was a special order for next Tuesday.

By Cochran, donating four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls to the Ladies' Monument Association of Allegheny county, Pa., passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that a policy of finance shall be pursued which, without unnecessary check to business, will ultimately equalize the purchasing power of gold and paper dollars. He remarked that the resolution embodied in substance the principles put forth in the last Republican platform of Ohio. He moved its adoption.

Mr. Holman moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was so referred.

Mr. Holman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House in the present condition of this financial affairs of the Government, no

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER
CONGRESS.
HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, December 15.
Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution, which he read the previous question on its adoption:
"WHEREAS, The country is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor; and whereas, both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; and whereas, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 1869, which was followed by the act of January, 1875, providing for a resumption of specie payments, and that the act of January, 1875, therefore, Resolved, That prompt legislative measures should be taken to render such act of January, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Hale—On that motion I call for yeas and nays.

Mr. Wood—I ask the Chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it would necessarily be considered by the committee. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker—The Chair does not regard that as a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Hale—In other words the gentleman from New York wishes to put the question on the table.

Mr. Wood—I do not want to put it off, I am as ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty, vague declaration. [Laughter on Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by the Committee. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 75, nays 145. Several Republicans voted no, among them Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE POSTAGE LAW.
A bill was introduced by Mr. Starkweather to amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class, providing that from the first of January, 1876, postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Hale suggested that the bill be first considered by the committee.

Mr. Starkweather remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people.

A running debate on the bill occurred between Messrs. Randall and Starkweather, after which, on motion of the former, it was referred to the Committee on Postoffice.

AGAINST RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.
The House has adopted by a vote of 218 to 33, a resolution, offered by Mr. Holman, pledging the House against railroad and other subsidies, in money, lands or endowment.

MR. RANDALL WANTS A JOYOUS HOLIDAY.
Mr. Randall introduced a resolution removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the act of the fourth of March, 1869, of an amendment to the Constitution, and relieving every person therefrom; also providing that all such persons, when elected or appointed to any office under the United States, shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Blaine expressed the opinion that no opposition would be made to the bill on the Republican side of the House, but said that some members desired to submit certain observations in regard to it. He therefore asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the general principles of legislation, to allow a bill of this magnitude to be referred, assuring him that no factions opposition would be made to having a fair vote upon it.

Mr. Garfield suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which would be the cause of misunderstanding. Mr. Randall disclaimed any desire to act with any undue haste in the matter. The House at the last session had unanimously passed a similar bill on the motion of Mr. Maynard. He did not suppose that on account of the political condition of the country, the House would be so much opposed to it as it was now. He suggested that it be referred to the committee for to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine suggested that it be postponed until the holidays. He said that he was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—I want the holidays to be real and sincere and I want every man to feel at that time that he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

Mr. Blaine—I would dislike to do anything that would deprive the gentleman of the most joyous holiday he has had since he has been with all these gentlemen under disabilities.

Mr. Randall—I have enjoyed them myself, but some men have been deprived of such enjoyment, and I want this holiday to be a real and sincere one.

Mr. Blaine—I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—The bill was a special order for next Tuesday.

By Cochran, donating four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls to the Ladies' Monument Association of Allegheny county, Pa., passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that a policy of finance shall be pursued which, without unnecessary check to business, will ultimately equalize the purchasing power of gold and paper dollars. He remarked that the resolution embodied in substance the principles put forth in the last Republican platform of Ohio. He moved its adoption.

Mr. Holman moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was so referred.

Mr. Holman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House in the present condition of this financial affairs of the Government, no

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER
CONGRESS.
HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, December 15.
Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution, which he read the previous question on its adoption:
"WHEREAS, The country is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor; and whereas, both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; and whereas, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 1869, which was followed by the act of January, 1875, providing for a resumption of specie payments, and that the act of January, 1875, therefore, Resolved, That prompt legislative measures should be taken to render such act of January, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Hale—On that motion I call for yeas and nays.

Mr. Wood—I ask the Chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it would necessarily be considered by the committee. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker—The Chair does not regard that as a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Hale—In other words the gentleman from New York wishes to put the question on the table.

Mr. Wood—I do not want to put it off, I am as ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty, vague declaration. [Laughter on Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by the Committee. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 75, nays 145. Several Republicans voted no, among them Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE POSTAGE LAW.
A bill was introduced by Mr. Starkweather to amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class, providing that from the first of January, 1876, postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Hale suggested that the bill be first considered by the committee.

Mr. Starkweather remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people.

A running debate on the bill occurred between Messrs. Randall and Starkweather, after which, on motion of the former, it was referred to the Committee on Postoffice.

AGAINST RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.
The House has adopted by a vote of 218 to 33, a resolution, offered by Mr. Holman, pledging the House against railroad and other subsidies, in money, lands or endowment.

MR. RANDALL WANTS A JOYOUS HOLIDAY.
Mr. Randall introduced a resolution removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the act of the fourth of March, 1869, of an amendment to the Constitution, and relieving every person therefrom; also providing that all such persons, when elected or appointed to any office under the United States, shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Blaine expressed the opinion that no opposition would be made to the bill on the Republican side of the House, but said that some members desired to submit certain observations in regard to it. He therefore asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the general principles of legislation, to allow a bill of this magnitude to be referred, assuring him that no factions opposition would be made to having a fair vote upon it.

Mr. Garfield suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which would be the cause of misunderstanding. Mr. Randall disclaimed any desire to act with any undue haste in the matter. The House at the last session had unanimously passed a similar bill on the motion of Mr. Maynard. He did not suppose that on account of the political condition of the country, the House would be so much opposed to it as it was now. He suggested that it be referred to the committee for to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine suggested that it be postponed until the holidays. He said that he was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States. He was not a member of the committee, but he was a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—I want the holidays to be real and sincere and I want every man to feel at that time that he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

Mr. Blaine—I would dislike to do anything that would deprive the gentleman of the most joyous holiday he has had since he has been with all these gentlemen under disabilities.

Mr. Randall—I have enjoyed them myself, but some men have been deprived of such enjoyment, and I want this holiday to be a real and sincere one.

Mr. Blaine—I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States. I am not a member of the committee, but I am a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Randall—The bill was a special order for next Tuesday.

By Cochran, donating four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls to the Ladies' Monument Association of Allegheny county, Pa., passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that a policy of finance shall be pursued which, without unnecessary check to business, will ultimately equalize the purchasing power of gold and paper dollars. He remarked that the resolution embodied in substance the principles put forth in the last Republican platform of Ohio. He moved its adoption.

Mr. Holman moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was so referred.

Mr. Holman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House in the present condition of this financial affairs of the Government, no